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one particular direction, however the actual direction might be changed; the experiments on ability to recognize the distance of a sound, which seemed to show that it did not depend to any great extent on the loudness; also those on the simultaneous recognition of the direction of two sounds or a sound and a noise; the author's criticism of the Lotze theory of local signs for vision and the similar theory of Münsterberg for auditory localization. Von Kries concludes somewhat as follows. Two things appear from these experiments, in spite of their relatively small number: First, an approximately certain median location is possible under some circumstances (at least in case of discriminating before and behind), even when the sounds used change irregularly from experiment to experiment in intensity, quality, and distance; second, that under other circumstances the location is remarkably uncertain. [To the reviewer it seems regrettable that von Kries did not experiment with the experimentee's head fixed, (he was only instructed to keep it still); for certainly in the case of sounds which last an appreciable length of time a very slight, and possibly unconscious, motion of the head might be expected to be an immense aid in deciding between before and behind.]

E. C. S.

Zur interuurealen Lokalisation diotischer Wahrnehmungen. KARL L. SCHAEFER. Zeitschrift für Psychologie, Bd. I (1890), H. 4—5, S. 300.

Equal intensity of sound in the two ears regularly gives median location, but intercranial location only under certain circumstances. Sylvanus Thompson observed that when a telephone is held against each ear a single intercranially located sound is heard, provided that the diaphragms of the two telephones vibrate at the same rate, with the same amplitude and in contrary directions, *i. e.* both at the same time toward the head or both away from it. When the last condition is not fulfilled the sound is double and located in both ears. The explanation of this is briefly as follows: Sounds are located on the side on which they are most intensely heard; if the intensity alternates slowly, they seem to shift from ear to ear; if the shifting is very rapid they may appear to be located in both ears; such an alternation of intensity and quality is given by the telephone diaphragms on their inward and outward swings. Intercranial location, as opposed to extracranial, seems to depend on the estimated nearness of the individual sounds (a stimulus to a single ear never produces it), and this in turn seems influenced by intensity. If the single sounds are located away from the ears, the location of the combined sound is extracranial; if in the ears, intercranial. For the simple and interesting experiments which support these conclusions the original should be consulted.

Urtheilstäuschungen nach Beseitigung einseitiger Harthörigkeit. W. von BEZOLD. Zeitschrift für Psychologie. Bd. I, 1890, H. 6, S. 486-487.

Von Bezold relates the following interesting experience of his student days. At that time he suffered for a considerable time from extreme deafness in the left ear, which later proved to be due to a wad of cotton which had been driven in against the ear-drum and there become fixed. When this was removed, the resulting illusions were of striking intensity. Turning the leaves of a book under such circumstances "produces a noise that can only be compared to that of a powerful waterfall, and would rise to pain, if the sensation were not diminished by stopping the ear with cotton." Still more important were the illusions of localization due to the disproportionate sensitiveness of the left ear. Sounds were localized always too far to the left, and sometimes, even when they came from the right, were referred to that side. This illusion was so disturbing as to give considerable discomfort in crossing